

Mary E. Kicza

Assistant Administrator for NOAA Satellite and Information Services

Responsible for providing timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, and enhance the Nation's economy, security, environment, and quality of life. Leads the acquisition and operation of the Nation's civil operational environmental satellite system and efforts for research, development of products and programs to archive, and access to a variety of Earth observations via three national data centers.

Before coming to NOAA, Ms. Kicza served several leadership positions at NASA, including as the Associate Deputy Administrator for Systems Integration at NASA. Ms. Kicza began her career as an engineer at McClellan Air Force Base in California.

Bachelor's Degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering - California State University

Master's Degree in Business Administration - Florida Institute of Technology.

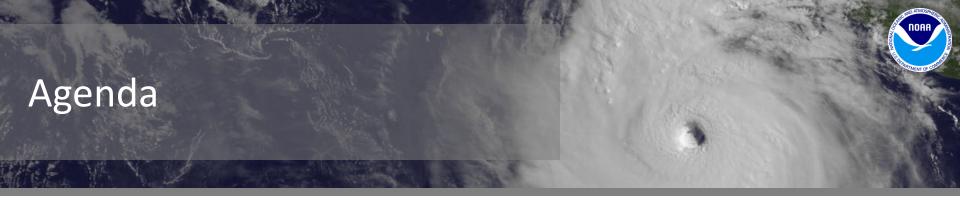


NOAA Satellite and Information Service Overview and Status

Mary E. Kicza
Assistant Administrator
NOAA Satellite and Information Service

8<sup>th</sup> Annual Symposium on Future Operational Environmental Satellite Systems 92<sup>nd</sup> American Meteorological Society Annual Meeting

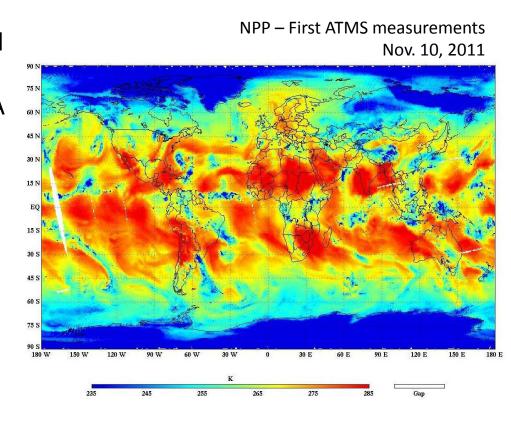
January 24, 2012



- 2011 Highlights
- Strategic Direction
- Summary



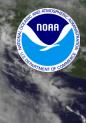
- Maintained 24X7 operations of the Nation's operational environmental satellites
- Garnered budget support for NOAA satellite programs
- Supported successful NPP launch and on-going check-out and operations
- Forged new agreement with JAXA for GCOM-W1 data
- Successful transition of GOES-15 to the operational GOES-West
- Established National Calibration Center

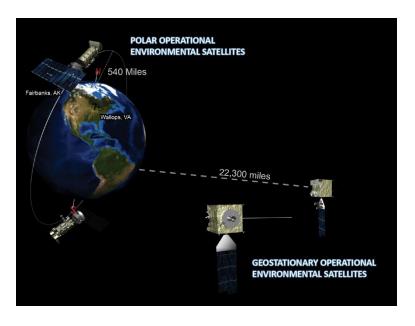




- The National Continuity Policy Implementation Plan established categories of essential functions, for which NOAA is responsible for two of the Department of Commerce's Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs):
  - PMEF DOC-2: Collect and provide the Nation with critical intelligence data, imagery, and
    other essential information for predictive environmental and atmospheric modeling
    systems and space-based distress alert systems by operating NOAA-controlled satellites,
    communications equipment, and associated systems.
  - **PMEF DOC-3:** Provide the Nation with environmental forecasts, warnings, data, and expertise critical to public safety, disaster preparedness, all-hazards response and recovery, the national transportation system, safe navigation, and the protection of the Nation's critical infrastructure and natural resources.
- NOAA's role as the civilian operational satellite provider requires that its satellites be on-orbit and operational on a 24x7x365 basis. Mission success is absolutely critical for NOAA to meet its mission and to ensure accurate and reliable weather forecasting at all times.

## NESDIS Strategic Satellite Initiatives

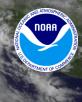




- OSTP Earth Observing Task Force
  - Satellite Sub-team Working Group
- NESDIS Satellite Architecture Studies
  - Flight and Ground
  - Science Advisory Board Satellite
     Working Group
- International Partnerships

Working with major satellite programs (GOES-R and JPSS) in anticipation of reduced budget profiles for next 5 years

## OSTP Earth Observation Task Force



The National Earth Observations (NEO) Task Force is charged with developing a national strategy and strengthened governance arrangements for Earth observations in response to congressional direction to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in the Executive Office of the President

- Established in response to Congressional language to create a mechanism and a process that would lead to the establishment of a National Strategy and Governance plan for Earth Observations
- NEO TF Co-Chairs: OSTP, NOAA, NASA, USGS
- Kick-off meeting of Co-Chairs held February 2011
- Expected completion: Spring 2012





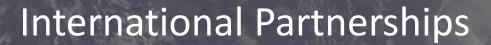




#### NESDIS Satellite Architecture Studies

- In light of the austere budget environment, NOAA's Satellite and Information Service (NESDIS), as the steward of NOAA's satellite program, recognizes the current portfolio of satellites and sensors is unsustainable.
- NESDIS is undertaking a review of its satellite and ground architectures with the aim of reformulating its approach to our satellite and ground programs to sustain continuity of observations within reduced budgets.
- The study is underway and is expected to completed by the end of Summer 2012.



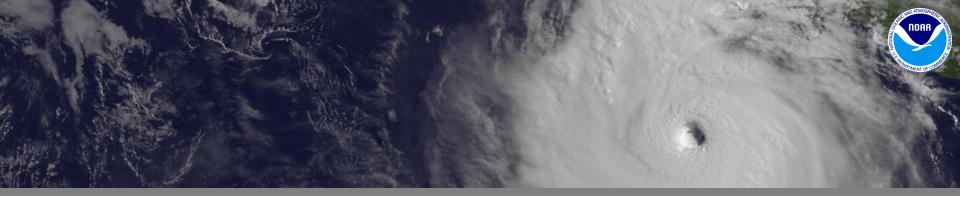


NOAR

- Vital to the success of the Nation's environmental monitoring, scientific research, and weather forecasting.
- Significant benefit to the participants.
- Consistent with National Space Policy
- As satellite systems grow more complex and more expensive, satellite agencies will become more reliant on one another to share data and observations.
- International coordination is becoming more important, and we will likely see the growth of bilateral and multilateral partnerships in the coming decades.

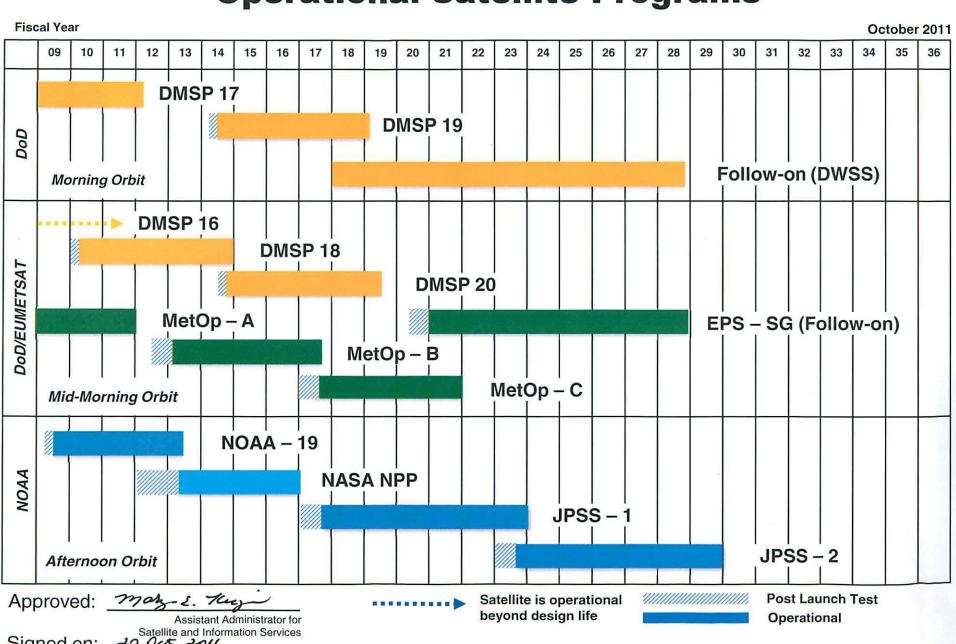
# Summary

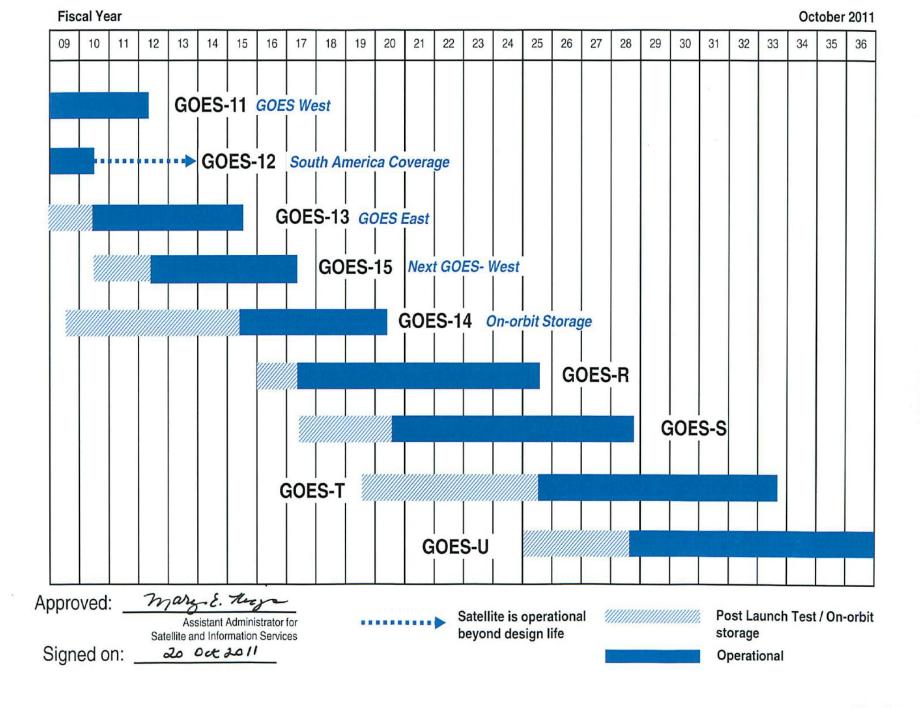
- NOAA satellites are recognized as a National priority
- NOAA has made significant progress this year in our two major programs, JPSS and GOES-R.
- Given the austere budget environment, NESDIS is interested in engaging users, industry, and academia to understand observational requirements, prioritize those requirements and adjust the NESDIS portfolio to accomplish those requirements in a fiscally-responsible manner.



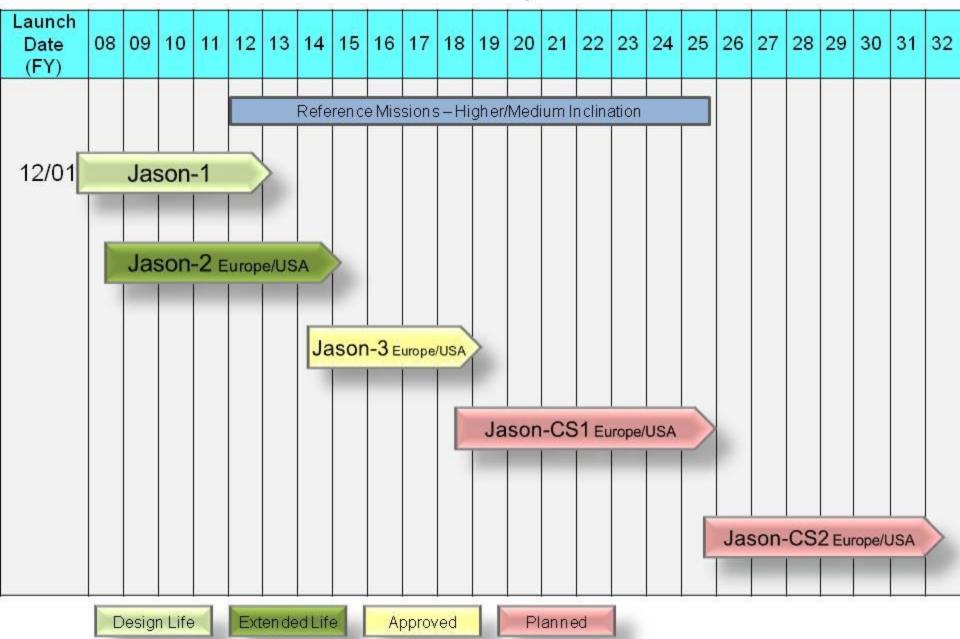
#### Back Up

### Continuity of NOAA's Polar (Primary) Operational Satellite Programs

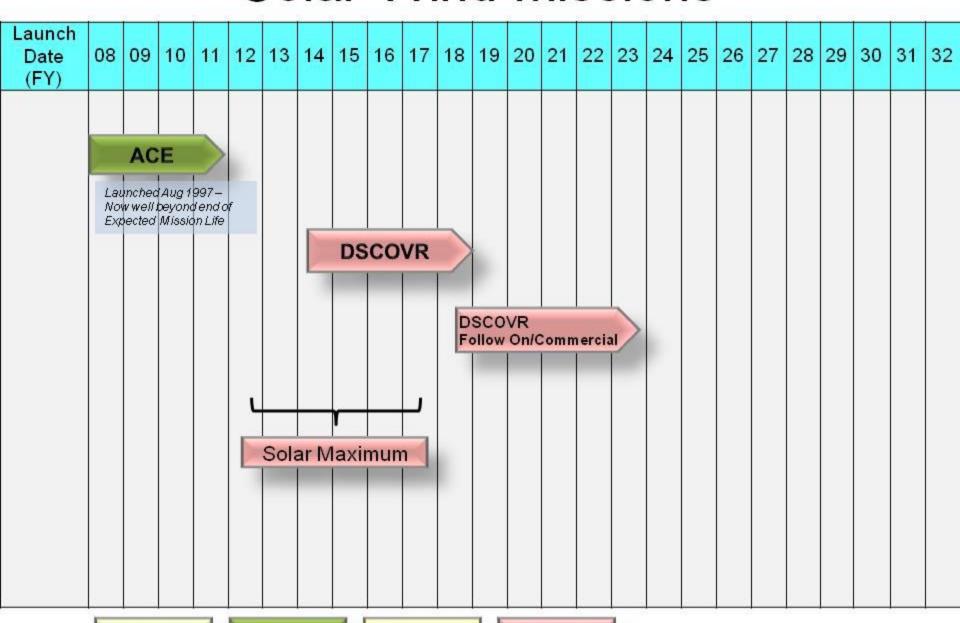




#### Jason Altimetry Missions



#### Solar Wind Missions



Approved

Planned

Extended Life

Design Life